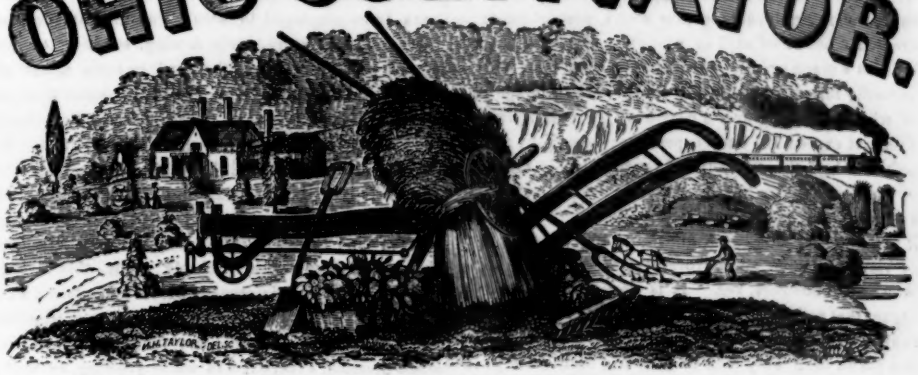
OHIO CULTIVATOR.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

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Address M. B. BATEHAM, Columbus, O.

Agricultural Fairs in Ohio, 1849.

Medina	county, at	Medina, Sept. 26th and 27th.
Clinton	"	Wilmington, Oct. 17, 18 and 19th.
Trumbull	"	Warren, Sept. 25, 26 and 21th.
Ross	"	Chillicothe, Oct. 5th and 6th.
Licking	"	Newark, Oct. 3d and 4th.
Knox	"	Mt. Vernon, Sept.———
Portage	"	Ravenna, Sept. 26 and 27th.
Mahoning	"	Canfield, Oct. 2d and 3d.
Geauga	"	Burton, Sept. 19th and 20th.
Ashtabula	"	Jefferson, Sept. 13th.
Delaware	"	Delaware, Oct. 2d and 3d.
Clermont	"	Batavia, Sept. 25th.

☞A number of other County Societies have published premium lists without naming the time and place for the Fair. We particularly request some one of our friends to send us information respecting any Societies not given above. It is probable that the prevalence of the cholera, or the *fear* of its prevalence, will deter many Societies from holding meetings and Fairs.

Wheat Culture, Rust, &c.—We need make no apology for the amount of space given to these subjects in our columns at the present time. A number of additional communications, and some editorials on these subjects, are unavoidably deferred for our next; at which time we propose to give exact tables of the weather, barometrical observations, &c., for the month of June, with a view to discover what influence the weather may have had in producing the rust in wheat.

In regard to varieties of wheat best calculated to withstand rust, we have nothing of importance to add to the remarks of our correspondents. We ask further information on this and other points.

The Cultivation of Land and its general management for the Wheat Crop.

The readers of the Cultivator, who are interested in the culture of wheat, will doubtless expect an answer to the question put, in the concluding paragraph of the article, headed "Rural Sketches." It is a common practice with the farmers of Ohio, as well as those of all the western States, to measure or compute their annual profits, by the extent of land, cultivated with wheat, corn and other marketable crops. If a farmer can by any process get a larger breadth of land sown, with one or all of the staple crops of the country, than his less ambitious neighbors, he is put down at once as a man of undoubted enterprise, and one too, who is bound to acquire a fortune from his business. At this enlightened day, all men do not reason upon such fallacious data, but judging from the practice of a large portion of agriculturists, we are constrained to endorse the opinion, that few are willing to give themselves the trouble of calculating closely the costs and nett profits of each branch of their farming operations. It is only by doing that, an accurate estimate can be made of the business, and unless it be done,

how is it possible, that great improvements in agriculture can be effected?

If only one-half the usual breadth of land cultivated with wheat, was sown, and twice the amount of labor and capital were employed, together with a proportionate increased amount of skill in executing the labor, in our opinion a much greater amount of wheat than what is annually raised, would be the result. The average yield of wheat extending over a period of ten years, probably does not exceed 12½ bushels per acre; now, if by sowing only one-half the quantity of land with this crop, and by employing extra labor and skill in the cultivation, the average can be made to equal 25 bushels per acre, would it not be better both in an individual and national point of view, that such an improvement be pursued? Common sense answers, yes. It is useless for any one to argue, that as high an average as 30 bushels of wheat cannot be obtained in Ohio. Those who are skeptical on this point, need only look to what has been done in increasing the yield of corn, on soils where it was once thought that crop could not be successfully grown. A number of instances have been recently recorded in New York in which an average of 120 bushels of shelled corn have been produced on naturally poor up land, which result may be mainly attributed to high manuring and superior cultivation. In the adjoining State of Michigan, in New York and in many portions of Canada, from 40 to 45 bushels of wheat are frequently harvested per acre, and no one acquainted with the soil and climate of those counties, would be willing to attribute those high average yields of wheat to any natural cause, but more properly to the superior mode of tillage practiced by the wheat growing farmers generally.

Wheat requires a dry, rich soil, in which a considerable portion of lime and potash are found are exist in the subsoil near the surface, and if clay and silica be in nearly equal proportions, and the subsoil be composed principally of those substances so much the better for the wheat plants, as artificial drainage would on such porous soils rarely be required. Occasionally heavy crops of wheat may be produced from soils where vegetable remains are found in excess; but wheat being a tender plant, at the best, and being subject to more diseases than most other crops cultivated, every day experience, will clearly warrant the opinion, that deep vegetable soils are not adapted for wheat, unless they contain a very large store of alkaline substance. If it were not for the presence of large quantities of potash, lime and silica on the western prairies, the wheat crop in a majority of cases would not pay for the labor of harvesting. Without those important wheat making ingredients, it would be on the prairies as it has been this year and most other years with the wheat crops on the rich bottom lands of the rivers and their tributaries in Ohio. In the vegetable, like the animal kingdom, like begets like, and it is quite clear, that on soils containing a large proportion of vegetable remains, wheat under our hot suns will be disposed to be attacked by rust. This fact goes to show, that unless lime, potash and silica be either in the active or subsoils in sufficient quantity, as to preserve a clear and bright color to the straw, the chance will be greatly in favor of the crop being destroyed by that fatal disease.—Rust nevertheless may in a great measure be guarded against, to do which, a much greater amount of capital will have to be expended in the cultivation and management of land for wheat. Some of the means that would have to be employed to secure that end, are deep and thorough cultivation, early sowing, selecting an early variety of seed, drilling the seed in rows about nine inches asunder, and by draining the land either by a plow or spade, so as to prevent the plants receiving damage from heavy falls of rain, and the action of frost. This thorough cultivation, and the other enumerated requisites will clearly cost a greater amount of actual capital and labor, than what are usually expended in the management of land in this county. Some of the old fashioned class of farmers would probably argue, that investing money in effecting improvements in agriculture, would not pay. Now, we would like to know upon what data, hasty conclusions like this are founded. Having had much practical experience in wheat growing, as well as in all the other branches of farming, adapted to a high latitude where the soil and climate are very similar to those of Ohio: we are prepared most positively to assert that no branch of productive labor, will yield a larger return of nett profits, when the risks subject to each branch of business, are taken into account, than that of agriculture. In our experience in farming, the high average of 40 bushels of wheat; 80 bushels of oats; 48 bushels of barley; 45 bushels of peas; 25 bushels of flaxseed and 500 pounds of clean scutched flax; 700 bushels of ruta bagas; 350 bushels of potatoes, and three tons of clover hay per acre, have been frequently obtained; the whole of the above enumerated crops being cultivated upon what would be considered in Ohio, a large scale. To accomplish this result, the manure was carefully made, and all that could possibly be manufactured on the farm, was applied to the land for the root crop.—Clean and most thorough culture were observed, and a regular order of rotation of crops was practiced, so that they might succeed each other, in a manner that would secure the largest yield at the least expense, keeping in mind the increased fertility of the soil. Neatness was observed in plowing the land, and the furrows usually averaged six inches in depth by nine inches in width, and both subsoil and trench plowing were practiced, to give the plants a chance of drawing their food from the subsoil, and also to lessen the risk from drouth. Gypsum was invariably employed upon clover, peas, potatoes, turnips, and flax, at the rate of one bushel per acre; and in number of instances, house ashes and salt at the rate of two bushels of each per acre, were used with advantage upon the crops during their early stages of growth.

In order that we may not be charged with egotism, instead of giving at this time, a concise account of the mode of culture performed by the writer, a brief history of the style of farming practiced by our old friend J. Johnston Esq., near the village of Geneva, N. Y., will be furnished, in the hope that it may stimulate many of the readers of the Cultivator, to adopt a similar practice, in the cultivation and management of their land for wheat.

Mr. J. was born and educated in Scotland, and in that country became familiar with the most improved methods

of culture, and also obtained both a practical and scientific acquaintance with the interesting subject of agricultural mechanics. On arriving at central New York about 20 years ago, he was perfectly astonished at the slovenly manner in which every branch of farming operations were executed, and he clearly saw that his thorough knowledge of the practice and science of agriculture could be turned to some useful and permanent account. Being poor, and without friends, his first step was to hire out to a farmer, in which situation he soon earned sufficient capital, and withal an excellent reputation, by which he was enabled to rent and stock a small farm. The superiority of his farming, soon attracted much attention among his less skilful neighbors, and WHILST THEY WERE CALCULATING ABOUT THE UTILITY OF HIS PRACTICE, AND WHETHER SO MUCH LABOR LAID OUT ON LAND WOULD PAY, HE AMASSED SUFFICIENT CAPITAL TO PURCHASE A SMALL FARM, on which he expended a much larger amount of permanent improvements, in the shape of fencing, draining, and improvement of buildings for the comfort of his farm stock, than what in reason could be done on rented land. The labor and money invested on his land, whether freehold or rented, under his skillful management invariably paid a very high interest, and he saw clearly that capital could not be employed in a more profitable channel than that of agriculture. His strict and upright business habits, which by the way is a proverbial trait in the character of his countrymen, soon placed him in a position that he could command as much borrowed capital as he might from time to time require in extending his legitimate business. The early education, and the thorough knowledge of figures that he acquired whilst in his native country, eminently fitted him for any sphere of usefulness, and hence his talents were brought into requisition by banking railroads and other corporations that were in operation in that part of the State. Mr. J. now cultivates 400 acres of excellent land in a body within a convenient distance of the flourishing village of Geneva, of which he owns the little deed, and besides, has a large capital employed in banking railroads and other operations, and may be emphatically styled independent in his circumstances. A most interesting question here comes up; how did Mr. Johnston, who it will be understood, was poor and friendless when he commenced business, acquire property by farming, so as to enable him to do that which one farmer in a thousand in Ohio, similarly situated have not yet accomplished? The solution of this matter, may be found in the large amount of skill that was brought to bear in the various routine of operations conducted on the farm. Effects were traced to their legitimate causes, and no results were attributed blindly to chance. When a piece of labor was performed, a tolerable correct estimate was made regarding the final issue, and by adapting the system of culture to the wants of the various crop cultivated, a large and increasing yield was yearly produced. That which in ordinary hands would seem to be severe drudgery, would to the mind of a man educated and trained in a school where the first principles of vegetable and animal physiology were taught, appear to be a most interesting science, exhibiting step by step the wisdom and power of the Divine Creator, as developed in the beauty and perfection of His creatures in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. A sound education, embodying a knowledge of the practical sciences would be found by a person, who is desirous of becoming eminently successful in the business of agriculture, to be an acquisition that could not be too highly valued. Where this cannot conveniently be had, the individual desirous of improvement, must copy in a great measure after the practice of those who have acquired a reputation for being the most successful in their business. In this respect, Mr. Johnston was a copyist. Instead of adopting the every day practice of the old pioneer farmers of the country, who, unfortunately in too many cases, investigate only the mere surface of things, and do not critically examine the cause producing the effect he chose rather to copy after the well educated and close calculating Scotch farmer, who investes his money freely in agricultural improvements, but in doing so, takes good care that in spending sixpence, he gets a shilling in return. As a copyist, he followed the practice of those who brought an almost sterile country, situated in a high degree of latitude into one of the most productive, the wealthiest and certainly the best cultivated portions of the world; where now the average over entire counties, for a series of years, are equal to 40 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of barley, 80 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of Sweedish turnips or ruta bagas, and other crops in proportion; and these extraordinary returns from the land are had without deteriorating the productive powers of the soil, simply because, as large if not larger amount of grain, grass and vegetable producing materials are taken back to the land, than was taken from it in the shape of straw, wheat, oats, barley, &c.

The great agent by which Mr. Johnston effected his improvements was clover. Wheat and clover as alternate crops, were kept up for many years, with the most flattering results. A crop of wheat every third year was produced, so that one-third of the land was regularly seeded with that important cereal. The clover was kept two years, the first in hay, and the second in pasturage up to the month of July, when the land was broken up, to be cross-plowed the latter part of August and first of September for wheat. Gypsum was liberally used on the clover, and besides all the manure that could be made on the farm, was spread on the young clover in the month of November. The ammonia, nitrogen, and other manures in a gaseous state in the atmosphere, were absorbed and fixed by the gypsum, in such a manner, that much of those substances were employed as food for plants, that otherwise would have served a similar purpose on neighboring farms. The powerful influence of clover and gypsum as an agent for the renovation of worn out lands, and as a means of imparting to the soil the elements requisite to produce large crops of wheat, have been strikingly evinced in Mr. Johnston's practice of wheat growing. Fifteen successive crops of wheat were produced annually on the same field, and the average yield increased from 15 to 45 bushels per acre. The land was seeded down every year with clover in the month of April, and as regularly plowed up yearly, and in the month of September was sown with wheat. The gypsum was sown in the spring on the wheat, and the

land was only plowed once for that crop. Every description of stock were kept off the land, and the crop of clover turned under in September, would have yielded in dried hay not more than three-fourths of a ton per acre. The field was an exception to the general rule, and was farmed in this style as an experiment.

Mr. J. has recently under-drained much of his land, with tile made for that purpose, by a machine that has been imported from England. The thorough draining of land by this process, costs about $30 per acre; and every field that has been drained has given an increased yield of 33⅓ per cent. over what was formerly produced from the land. He now finds no difficulty in obtaining 45 bushels of wheat per acre, and other crops in proportion. The plan originally practiced by him, of manuring his clover lands in autumn, is still practiced, and the enormous crops of clover and wheat produced on his farm would scarcely be credited, even by the farmers residing in the rich valley of the rivers of Ohio.

The cash value of Mr. Johnston's farm is in the neighborhood of sixty dollars per acre; and the capital invested in live and dead stock, will average over the entire farm about fifteen dollars per acre. This of course includes only live stock, and the implements of husbandry kept and employed on the farm. Every operation is done with neatness, and upon the most scientific scale, and no branch of labor is performed without the proprietor being able to give an intelligible reason for its execution.

Farming on such an enlightened scale has been made to pay in New York, and it may be done in Ohio. More skill and capital are required to make the pursuit of agriculture, appear inviting and profitable to those who possess a refined and cultivated taste. We delight in seeing the business of agriculture carried out upon a large and enlightened scale; but nothing can be more appalling than to see the land half plowed, and weeds and wild grasses occupying the place intended for useful crops o grain, grasses and vegetables.

Worm in the Wheat Straw

Mr. J. W. Williams, of Union township, Morgan county, informs us that many farmers in his neighborhood, found small yellow worms, (similar to those described in our paper of the 15th ult.,) inside of the wheat straw, just above the joints, sometimes in great numbers. He says some of his neighbors are of the opinion that these worms cause the *rust*. He wishes to know whether these worms were observed in other parts of the State, inside of the straw—and whether it is the same species as that described as working in the head. One neighbor states that he observed the worms in the stalk soon after the crop had headed out—their color was first whitish with a yellowish tinge.

The Logan (Hocking county) Republican of the 12th ult., says:

"We have examined some of the wheat in this vicinity, and in every stalk which is seriously injured we found, either at the first or second joint, a small yellow worm, about a quarter of an inch in length. Our farmers tell us that this is the case throughout their entire crops, and that in those stalks which appear uninjured no worm is found. Is the worm the cause of the disease, or does the disease produce the worm? What say you friend Batehan?"

This is the first year we have heard of such worms found inside the straw. Our opinion is, that it is the same insect as that found in the head—and that the fly being ready to deposit its eggs before the heads were ready for their purpose, selected the most succulent parts of the stalk, as affording nutriment for the worms. But we ask further information on this point, if any of our readers can furnish it. We do not suppose that this or any other insect has any influence in causing *rust*—though they may combine with that disease in causing the distruction of the wheat crop.

Worm in Wheat.—A gentleman of observation, informs the St. Louis Union, that rust is not the only thing that has damaged wheat in that region the present season. He attributes a large share of the destruction of this grain to a worm which is supposed to commence its ravages on the plant soon after it blooms, and to destroy the grain before it has time to mature.

This reminds us of a statement made in Hillsborough, one of our (Ohio) exchange papers, a couple of weeks ago during the wheat harvest in Highland co. This statement was made on the authority of a person of intelligence, who had examined a good deal of growing grain. It was to the effect, that in places where the wheat was destroyed, he had detected a worm in the *stalk*, which in his opinion, was the cause of the drstruction of the grain.

New diseases appear in the animal kingdom. And why not in the vegetable kingdom. The two statements made above, are worth remembering by wheat growers. —*Cin. Gazette.*

Wheat in Stark County.

An intelligent and observing farmer residing near Massilon writes us, in regard to the wheat crop of Stark county, as follows:

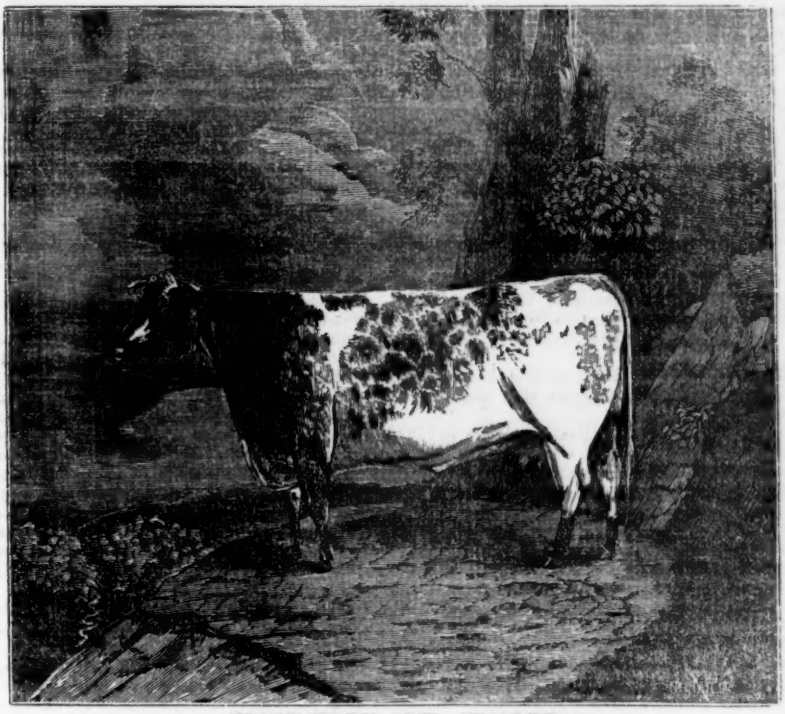
"After some personal examination, and much enquiry among our best farmers and most intelligent citizens, I find the belief is generally entertained, that the wheat crop of this county will not exceed half of an average crop—while I had entertained the opinion, that at least two-thirds of the usual crop would be realized.

It appears that that the wheat grown on *up land* has not in this instance suffered as much as that on *bottom* or *low* land—while more frequently in cases of failure, the low land has produced the best crops.

There are various kinds of wheat sown in this vicinity, and from the best information I can obtain, it would seem that the *red chaff bearded* has sustained the least injury—though no kind seems to be exempt from the withering effects of the rust, neither can I find that the difference in the effects of the rust upon *late or early* sown is sufficiently marked to give either the preference. Yet it is true, that such crops as *ripen the earliest* are the most injured; and of such crops are all the various kinds of wheat sown here,—some of which naturally mature earlier than others.

I have no doubt but that very important information might be obtained, were a scientific and practical farmer to examine personally the wheat crop of this vicinity—note the soil, the time of seeding, manure, lime, variety of seed, the maturity or condition of the crop when injured, the degree of injury, &c., &c.; also noting carefully the manner of cultivation, richness of soil, and amount of product.

Wheat being the greatest maketable staple of Ohio, it is important that thorough and correct information be culled from, and imparted to our farmers; but none seem to take sufficient interest in this most important branch of agriculture to seek for *thorough* and *scientific* improvement.



SHORT HORN COW, "VIOLET."

THE PROPERTY OF GEORGE RENICK, ESQ., CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

The above is a portrait of one of the best cows of the Short Horn breed, ever introduced into the country. She was imported from England by George Renick, in 1836. A premium of $50 (in a Silver Pitcher,) was awarded to him for this cow, at an exhibition of all the finest stock imported by "The Ohio Company for importing English Cattle," as the best cow imported by them. The original cost Mr. Renick does not recollect; but he states that he could have sold Violet, at one time for $3,000. Her pedigree is thus noted on page 681 of Vol. III Coates's Herd Book:

VIOLET, *Roan, Calved Nov.* 30, 1831—Bred by Smith, of Drax Abbey, the proprety of Mr. George Renick, Ohio, U. S. America; got by Sheridan, (2516) d. (Fortune) by Regent (2514) g. d. by Reform, (361) gr. g. d. (the Old Red Cow) by a bull of the late Sir George Strickland's, gr. gr. g. d. by Northumberland (466) gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Booth's son of the twin—brother to ben, (88.)

The importations of Short Horn cattle by the Ohio company and others, and the high prices at which the animals were sold some ten or a dozen years since, were by many persons regarded as among the *humbugs* of the age; but all persons now familiar with the cattle trade of the Scioto Valley, and the improvements which are being rapidly effected in the breeds and quality of the cattle, will admit that immense benefits have resulted, and will result still more to this portion of the State, from these importations and sales; and they will cheerfully award due honor to the enterprising capitalists through whose agency these results have been accomplished.

History of Kentucky Cattle.

WITH REMARKS ON THE COMPARATIVE MERITS OF VARIOUS BREEDS—MILK FEVER.

Among the numerous herds of improved cattle in Ohio—especially in the Scioto and Miami Valleys—are a large number of descendants, mostly of mixed blood, from the early importations of Kentucky. It will therefore be interesting to the breeders and amateurs of cattle among our readers, to have on record the following account of these celebrated herds, and the opinions of such an experienced breeder as Dr. Martin respecting their merits. (We copy from the Albany Cultivator.)

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 25th ult., is just received, and I will try to answer your inquiries. Your first question is,

"1st. What breed cross or variety [of cattle] has been found most profitable in your region, for beef; and what for the dairy?"

The improved Short Horns and their crosses are most profitable for beef. They are of large size and fatten easily at any age, so as to come early to maturity, and they carry a large portion of their flesh upon the best parts, and their beef is of an excellent quality. They pay better for food consumed than any other cattle that I have fattened of grazed.

In regard to the milking qualities of the improved Short Horns, there appears to be much diversity of opinion. Some contending that they are the best milkers we have ever had in the country, and others that they are worthless. The truth is, that some tribes of Short Horns are remarkable for the quantity of milk they give, and other tribes are equally so for their small yield.

I purchased two cows at Col. Powel's sale in 1836.—One of them, a cow of the Daisy tribe, was a steady milker, giving from twenty-eight to thirty quarts of milk daily. The other was scarcely able to raise her calf. And the qualities of each have been transmitted to their descendants, for several generations. The cows that I imported from England were all fine milkers, and so

are their descendants. The cows of those milking tribes are generally thin whilst giving milk, but fatten very quickly when dry. The steers of the milking tribes are generally superior as grazier's stock to the others. Mine have been superior, which I attribute to their having been better nourished by their mothers.

"2d. Which of the breeds imported in 1817, the Long Horns or Short Horns have succeeded best?"

There was a close contest for many years between the Long Horns, Short Horns and Herefords. Each had their advocates, and each produced a stock that was a great improvement as grazing stock, upon the native and Patton stock, (as the old unimproved Short Horns introduced by Mr. Patton, were called.) This contest was kept up until about 1830, when the advocates of the Short Horns became most numerous. The Long Horns and Herefords were gradually bred to Short Horn bulls, until the pure breed of the two former are nearly extinct.

"3d. How do the Long Horns of that importation, [1817] or their descendants, compare with the Patton Long Horns?"

Mr. Patton was one of the original importers in 1783 of two breeds of cattle. They were then called the *milk* and *beef* breed. The milk breed were Short Horns. The beef breed had longer horns; but I have always supposed they were the unimproved Herefords.* I am not aware that there ever was brought to Kentucky, any of the full bred beef breeds, so that my opinion that they were Herefords is based upon the appearance of the half bloods, which I have seen. Mr. Patton brought to Kentucky the full bred milk breed and half blood cows of the beef breed. A son of Mr. Patton brought to Kentucky a half blood bull of the beef breed, and Mr. Smith brought also a bull, which was half beef and half milk breed, called *Buzzard*. Mr. Patton's Short Horns were very fine animals. They were fine boned, heavy fleshed and came early to maturity, and fattened kindly, and were extraordinary milkers. They were much larger than cattle that we had in the State previously. Mr. Patton brought only one cow of this breed, and she had no female descendants. The produce of these fine cattle was very much injured by breeding them to bulls which were descendants of the beef breed, such as Inskeep's *Brindle* and Smith's *Buzzard*. These cattle produced a large coarse, big-jointed stock, that came slowly to maturity, difficult to fatten, but when fully grown were of enormous dimensions.

This was the state of things in 1817, when your importation of Short Horns and Long Horns were made I remember, well, examining the Long Horn bull (*Rising Sun*) soon after Messrs. Cunningham & Co., bought him and I then thought him the finest animal of the ox kind I had ever seen. His stock was very fine—vastly superior to the coarse stock above described. I sold a cow (got by *Rising Sun*) to a butcher who paid me for a thousand pounds nett meat—a very unusual size for a cow in those days.

"4th. How do the Short Horns imported in 1817, or their descendants, compare with those that have since been introduced, including those of the Ohio Importing Company?"

The Short Horns of 1817 were fine boned, heavy fleshed animals, that came early to maturity, and fattened much easier than the Patton stock (especially after the latter had been mixed with the beef breed.) They fattened mostly on the outside, so that they always showed their fat to the best advantage. Their flesh was rather inclined to hardness, which was a considerable drawback upon their excellence.

The best of the improved Short Horns, introduced within the last twenty years, have all the good qualities that the stock of 1817 had, and they have these additional advantages:—Their flesh is soft, [tender] and they throw a portion of their fat in among the lean, so as to marble it. The beef is of a better quality and they take on fat much easier. They are as forward at three years old, as the stock of 1817 were at four, or as the Patton stock were at six. But the later importations have had greatly the advantage of the stock of 1817, in having the improvement made by the latter to start with. Some of the finest animals I have ever seen fattened, were a mixture of the two breeds. I think there were some of the importation of 1817 that did not have the hardness of flesh, but they soon became so mixed in their descendants that it was a general characteristic.

"5th. If you were now to choose a stock for general grazing purposes, in your State, what breed or breeds would you select from?"

I should have no hesitation in prefering the improved Short Horns, to every other kind of stock that I have ever seen, for grazing in this region of the country.

"6. Give as full a description as you can of the qualities of each breed, as they have been developed with you embracing remarks on the comparative size, from activity, hardness, and tendency to diseases of the different breeds."

The original breed of cattle in Kentucky, strongly resembled the old unimproved Devonshire cattle. They were small, thin and difficult to fatten—cows weighing when fat, from three to four hundred pounds These cows were good milkers, giving a moderate quantity of rich milk. I do not know that they were subject to any other disease but the hollow horn—a disease brought on by poor keep in the winter, so that the pith of the horn is frozen. It was cured by boring a hole in the horn.

The introduction of the Patton stock in 1785 and subsequently, made a considerable improvement in these cattle. Cows of the Patton cross, would weigh when fat from 600 to 700. There was such a general disposition to increase the size, that the coarse-jointed large-boned animals, were selected and saved as breeders, generally, from 1785 to 1817, and the consequence was at the latter period, the Patton stock, (as all these cattle were called,) were very coarse. The size of some of these cattle was enormous; but they did not weigh, nett near equal to their size. The graziers at that period did not like to attempt to fatten cattle until they were four years old.

The importation of 1817, improved the coarse cattle very much, increasing their disposition to fatten. They came earlier to maturity, were gentler, better disposed, and had much less offal. Whatever reputation the Short Horns acquired in Kentucky, prior to 1830, was owing to this importation of Short Horns, and they had great reputation.

The improved Short Horns introduced within the last twenty years, have been a great improvement upon those imported in 1817, and those of Mr. James Prentice, of Lexington, in 1818. At the last cattle show that we had in Winchester, I showed a three year old steer, a mixture of the stock of 1817 and the improved Short Horn since introduced; and the judges put his weight at 750 lbs.—

*The terms "beef breed" and "milk breed" seem to have been used to designate varieties of cattle which were respectively distinguished for milk and beef—the particular breeds to which they belonged, not being generally known at that day. The "Patton stock" appears to have been of two different breeds, both of which were obtained by Matthew Patton, from (or through) Mr. Gough, of Maryland, who is said to have been "an importer of British cattle."—Those first obtained are described by Benjamin Harrison, a grand son of Mr. Patton, as long horns—the cows, he says, had "*very long* horns." In 1795, several years after the cattle just named had been obtained Mr. Patton, it is said, "procured from the before mentioned Gough, a bull called *Mars* and a heifer called *Venite*" [Venus.] There are represented as "full blooded English cattle," and appear to have been Short Horns. [See Judge Beatty's work on "Practical Agriculture," pp 33, 34—also Mr. Harrison's account in the Franklin (Ky.) Farmer," vol. ii. p. 196.] The Mr. Gough alluded to was probably an importer of *various breeds* of "British cattle." In Parkinson's "Treatise on Live Stock" the author of which spent several years in America shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Gough is spoken of as having imported "cattle of the New Yorkshire kind." It is added—"they were of the large, coarse sort," and that "they answered very indifferently in America," the poor quality of their flesh rendering them disliked by the butchers. [See Parkinson on Live Stock," vol. p. 108.] We have seen what was called "Patton stock" in the neighborhood of Chillicoth, O., and also in Kentucky. They appear to be a mixture of long horns and short horns, and (with due deference to Dr. Martin) we did not discover in them any pointe denoting Hereford blood.—*Eds. Alb. Cult.*

Shortly after the fair, I sold this steer to Mr. Brinegar, who took him to New Orleans, and when butchered, he weighed nett meat, 1242 lbs. I mention this circumstance to show how much more weight is contained in the same bulk; for if this steer had been of the Patton stock, his bulk would have given about the weight the judges laid him at. A few months before, I had sold to a butcher in Lexington, a steer two years and eight months old, that weighed 1025 lbs. I sold a heifer six years old to B. Roberts, that weighed when driven to Cincinnati 1487 pounds. Last year I sold to Mr. Horn, a five year old heifer that weighed 1116 pounds. Both of these were mixtures of the stock of 1817 and later importations, and the last was uncommonly small for her weight. I regret that this last was not weighed before she was slaughtered, that I might know the difference between her gross and nett weight. However, I can give you the gross and nett weight of a four year old steer sold to the same gentleman. His gross weight was 2000, and his nett weight 1280 lbs. All these nett weights are exclusive of hide and inside tallow, taken out with entrails.

As it regards the diseases of all the above, they are very few, if bred from healthy stock. The most formidable disease of the improved Short Horns with me, has been the milk fever. I lost two of my imported cows, and one that I purchased at Col. Powel's sale, with it.—It chiefly attacks cows that are fat, and have their calves in very warm weather—the attack being in a few days after calving. I never knew any but fine milkers to have it and not until they have had several calves. The udder becomes very large, hard and hot. They soon appear to lose the use of their hind legs so that they cannot stand. I have cured some by large bleeding and purging freely with Epsom salts. But prevention is still better, which may be generally accomplished by preventing the cow from having calves in warm weather. Healthy parents, generally produce healthy offspring in this region. You are aware that cattle in most of the adjoining States, are diseased, particularly in the liver. These cattle produce sickly progeny, which seldom look as well as stock from healthy parents. And I have noticed calves from them to be subject to bowel complaints.

"7. What breed of cattle is best for driving long distances?"

This question is more difficult for me to answer than any of the others, as I have very little experience in driving cattle; but I am told by persons who have been engaged in this business, that the Improved Short Horns, when fattened young, do not stand long journeys well. I should suppose from their make that the Herefords would be the best travellers. The Improved Short Horns make excellent oxen, as they never get overburthened with flesh while they have plenty of hard work to do. The breed is more gentle and docile than any other that we have had. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL D. MARTIN.

Near Colbyville, Ky., Dec. 4, 1848.

Culture of Rye.

The earlier this grain is gotten in the better prospect will there be of its succeeding well. In most instances this grain is allotted to light thin soils, in which neither the elements of mineral or nutritive manures exist, and then, because the yields are light, the grain is condemned, when, in fact, the fault lies in the sower,—lies in the fact that he had not provided it anything to eat—for it is a truth, that rye, like everything else that grows, requires nourishment. We are aware, and readily admit the fact, that light lands suits rye best, but then, this lightness of soil has regard to its *texture* alone, and does not imply that the soil also shall be poverty stricken, exhausted and worn out. *Rye*, to be sure, requires less fertility in the soil than wheat, but still it is necessary that there shall be *something* in the earth besides sand wherever it can be grown. In its straw, there is a very large per centum of silica, but before that can enter therein, the sand must be dissolved by potash, and reduced to a consistence to be taken up by the roots of the rye plants. If, therefore, the field on which rye is to be sown, has been *long in culture* without having been treated to ashes, lime or marl, the conclusion is a reasonable one, that its mineral constituents have been nearly exhausted, and it is equally reasonable to conclude, that they should be resupplied. How this is to be done is a question of some moment. A moderate dressing of *cow* dung would furnish nearly, if not all, that rye requires, but as there are many who have not that manure to give, or not perhaps the time to haul it out and spread it, we will suggest that a compost formed in the proportion to the acre, *of* 5 *bushels of lime*, 5 *bushels of ashes*, 2 *bushels of bone-dust*, 1 *bushel of salt, and* 1 *of plaster*, if thoroughly mixed together and applied, to even thin poor land, would ensure a good crop of rye, and carry a clover crop after it. The compost above spoken of, is of course to be applied to the surface and harrowed in with the grain when seeded. And as we do not wish to be misunderstood, we will here remark, that we do not prescribe it as an application calculated for a permanent improvement of poor soil, but as the ensurer of a crop of rye and the setting of clover. The clover once set, should, to carry it prosperously through its allotted time, receive a dose of 25 bushels of lime the first season, per acre, and be treated to a bushel of plaster also. Two hundred pounds of *Guano*, ploughed in, with a top dressing of 5 bushels of ashes would also answer.

Preparation of the ground.—Plough deep, turn the furrows flat, and harrow thoroughly.

Quantity of seed per acre.—The quantity of seed usually sown, per acre, is 4 pecks, we prefer to sow 5 pecks.

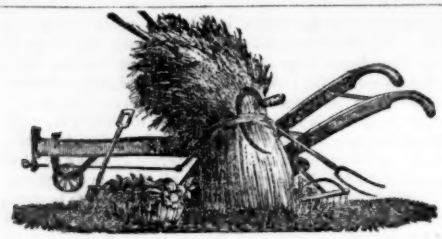
Preparation of the seed.—We usually soak it from 12 to 25 hours in salt brine, made strong enough to float an egg, and as we were about to sow, drained off the brine, and mixed ashes, lime or plaster with the seed, so as to divide and render them easy of distribution.

Covering the seed.—This may be done either with the plough, cultivator or harrow—our method was to use the plough, and cover the seed from 2 to 3 inches, then harrow and roll. Whatever implement may be used, the work should be completed with the roller.

If the rye should prove *luxuriant* and *rank*, it should be grazed in *early spring* with *sheep* and *calves*, but not with heavy stock.—*Amer. Farmer.*

DRILLING IN WHEAT.—We are convinced that puting in wheat with a drill is not only the preferable plan, but that a great saving of seed may be effected by it, *and an increased produce obtained.* To sow a 100 acre field *broadcast*, as it ought to be, will require 200 bushel of seed; whereas 125 bushels, if put in with the machine, will answer fully as well, thereby saving 75 bushels in 100 acres. The ridge raised by the machine protects the plants through the winter; and in spring, if the roots should be thrown out, many, if not most of them, will be covered by the crumbling down of the ridges. All that would be necessary to render this certain, would be, in the spring, to pass a roller over the field, as soon as the frost was out of the ground and the soil dry, as the pressing down, or compression of the ridges, would necessarily cover up most of the roots that might be found exposed upon the surface, and thus ensure their taking root and growing. Besides the intervals between the drills would secure a free circulation of air through the plants while growing, and be particularly serviceable in preventing, to a very great extent, the grain from rust. If the cause of this disease be atmospheric, and we believe it is, the free circulation of air could not fail to be productive of the good we have claimed for it.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Hundreds and thousands now suffering intolerable pain, distress and anxiety, might be perfectly free therefrom, if they would abstain from medicines and live as they ought.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 15, 1849.

Mr. Bateham asks the indulgence of his friends and correspondents for delay in attending to a number of letters and inquiries of late. He has been called upon to devote much time and attention to personal friends and neighbors who have been sick or died of the cholera; and the watchings and anxiety occasioned thereby have in a great measure unfitted him for business, though his health has not been seriously affected. Several of his esteemed personal friends have died, and others have been attacked and recovered. He now expects to travel in the country for about ten days; and next month he hopes to be able to attend the great exhibition and farmers festival of New York.

The Cholera still lingers in this city and some other towns of Ohio, but only occasionally selecting a victim, and these commonly induce the disease by gross imprudence in diet. It does not seem to increase in other States, as much as was anticipated by some.

The Weather has been cool of late, with frequent rains. Corn progresses slowly towards maturity, but we think favorably. Potatoes generally look well—but the rot has appeared in some places.

The Wheat Harvest.—Accounts from central New York, respecting the wheat crop, are less favorable than was anticipated; from Wisconsin, also, the reports are very unfavorable; and portions of Michigan and Illinois are said to be found deficient on harvesting.

These accounts would somewhat modify our statement in the last Cultivator in regard to the aggregate surplus, and the probable effect on prices. Our friend of the Cincinnati Gazette may call this "*croaking*" if he pleases, but the farmers will appreciate our efforts to give them the facts as fast and as far as we can learn them.

Transactions of the New York State Agricultual Society.—Our thanks are due to B. P. Johnson, Esq, the Secretary, for a copy of this valuable work. It is a volume of 975 pages, filled with interesting and useful matter, and a number of handsome engravings. We have not had time as yet to examine it closely, but shall do so before long, and make extracts for our columns.

☞*New York State Agricultural Fair* at Syracuse, Sept. 12, 13 and 14th,

The Ohio Fruit Convention, it is expected, will be held in Cincinnati, some time in October or November. The exact time is not yet agreed on.

Strawberry culture, with remarks on varieties in our next. September is a good time for planting.

☞Directions for planting peach, plum, and cherry stones, &c., will be given in our next.

Grand River Institute.

This institution (at Austinburg, Ashtabula co., Ohio,) we perceive by the recent catalogue, is in a flourishing condition. The pupils number 97 males and 58 females: total 152. We believe this to be one of the best conducted and most useful academies in the State.

The principal, R. M. Walker, A. M., is every way well qualified for the situation, having much experience and great success as a teacher, and is devotedly attached to the great work of elevating the standard of popular education.

The institute possesses facilities for education nearly equal to ordinary western colleges. It is *endowed*, and affords opportunity for manual labor, and other aid, to those who wish to "*work* their own way" to an education. Another commendable feature, in our mind, is, brothers and sisters can be educated at the same place, and if disposed can board themselves in buildings near the institution; and daughters need not forget their "household words" and domestic habits, at the same time they are attending, if they wish, to the accomplishments of music, painting, and drawing.

The fall term of the Institute commences on the 15th inst.

Inquiries---Spring Wheat---Corn and Cob Mill.

Mr. Bateham—As your useful paper is the medium through which we can make enquiries and receive instruction and information, I take the liberty of making a few enquiries.

How many varieties of *spring wheat* are there raised in Ohio? 2d. What varieties suit this climate the best? 3d. Where can the seed be had, and at what price?

Also, where can a mill be procurred for grinding corn with the cob for stock—the best kind for a small farm? also the price and quantity in a given time, that can be ground. Yours, &c,

Wm. W. Head.

Remarks—Spring wheat is but very little grown in this State, and we are unable to answer the above enquiries. We think it has not been found of advantage except in a few of the northern counties.

Pitts' corn and cob-mill, advertised in our last No., we think is the best in use. It requires a horse power.

Clear as Mud.—The Cincinnati Commercial, in speaking of the failure of the wheat crop by rust, says:

"Rust is occasioned by sudden and unseasonable rains, followed by equally sudden drought and heat, when the wheat is in a milky state and requires powerful nutriment to mature it. The stalks, being "blasted," turn red, and is covered with a dusty substance precisely resembling the oxide of iron, and hence the term "*rust*."—The stalk collapses, the pores close, the leaves wither, and the crop is destroyed."

Market---Value of Shrunk Wheat.

The millers of Zanesville and other parts of the Muskingum Valley, in view of the depreciated quality of the wheat crop the present year, have published the following scale of prices by which they will be governed in purchasing. They say:

"The scale of prices will vary as the standard price of good wheat varies in the market. It is manifestly the interest of the farmer under this arrangement, to render his wheat clean and as free from dirt as possible, for as he increases the weight, he also increases the price. Wheat weighing *below* fifty pounds to the bushel may be purchased as the buyer and seller can agree about the price and quality.

"Assuming that cleaned wheat weighing 58, 59 and 60 pounds to the bushel is worth 75c per bushel, wheat weighing 57 lbs. would be worth.....72 cents,

"	56	"	"	69	"
"	55	"	"	66	"
"	54	"	"	52	"
"	53	"	"	58	"
"	52	"	"	53	"
"	51	"	"	48	"
"	50	"	"	42	"

"For WHITE WHEAT, 10 per cent. additional will be allowed on the above prices.

"It will be seen from the above scale that wheat weighing below fifty-four pounds to the bushel depreciates from the standard price in greater proportion owing to the fact that Flour cannot be made from these inferior qualities of wheat that will pass inspection as superfine."

SHRUNK WHEAT FOR SEED.—It has been found that badly shrunken wheat will vegetate, and answer for seed, though it may not come up quite as strong at first; hence farmers living in neighborhoods where a good article of seed cannot be obtained, need not fear to sow that which is damaged. It should be first brined and limed, (as we have often advised,) and if VERY badly shrunken it would be well to test its vegetating power by sowing a little in a box of earth, or placing it between two sods and keeping it moist, for a week or two, before sowing time. If many of the grains seem to fail, it may be advisable to increase the quantity of seed per acre.

Letter from Clermont County.

SIR—You will confer a favor on the farmers of Clermont county, by naming, from the best information you can obtain, the kinds of wheat that have suffered the least by the rust, and the kinds that have suffered the most—and to recommend the kinds that have proven the best to the farmers to sow the coming fall, and the time and manner of sowing; the quantity that should be sown to an acre. &c., &c.

The Mediterranean that was sown, from the 1st to the 10th of September last, was but little injured in this neighborhood, while that which was sown late, was struck with the rust, so as to injure it from ¼ to ½. The old red chaff and golden straw, and the Wabash in many instances were not cut.

Yours, &c., G. F.

West Woodville, July, 1849.

INDIAN CORN.—To show the increasing demand for our Indian corn in Great Britain, we would state, that by the official report, as it appeared in the New York Shipping List, the quantity of corn exported in June, was 1,287,369 bushels, which is greater by 550,486 bushels than in the month of June, 1847, when prices ranged from 88 to 117 cts. per bushel, and greater, we believe, than was ever shipped in any previous month.

The New U. S. Census.

We publish the following circular, in order to let the public see what is wanted—in Washington, by the Census Department, and information respecting which can come better from many practical men than from any one else:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 10th July, 1849.

SIR—Will you have the kindness to inform the Census Board immediately what subject embraced within the Census of 1840, have no practical bearing upon the resources of your State, and which had better be dispensed with to the admission of more important considerations. Please also to inform the Board what subject not embraced in the Sixth Census would, in your opinion, be worthy of notice in the Census of 1850.

Anxious to arrange the preliminary measures in such manner as will be to the best exhibition of the varied interests of the Union, the Board has authorized the preparation of blanks to differ somewhat as the requirements of different sections may suggest. In blanks sent to the northern States to include questions relative to the growth of cotton, rice and cane sugar, would be as superfluous as to include productions exclusively northern, in blanks sent to the southern States.

It is hoped that the importance of the subject, and the solicitation of this Board will ensue an immediate response to enquiries, the object of which is to ascertain the development of the resources of the whole country, and the peculiar resources of your State or neighborhood.

Address "Department of State Census."

JOHN M. CLAYTON.
REVERDY JOHNSON.
JACOB COLLAMER.

Jos. C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary.

WET LANDS.—This is an excellent time to ditch and drain, and you should improve it. Cart the dirt excavated from open ditches into you cow yard, to be there manufactured by your cows into good manure, each cart load of which, next spring, will be worth equally as much as the same quantity of stable curing.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Long Wooled Sheep---Their Value, &c.

FRIEND BATEHAM.—To the enquiries of Mr. Douglass, respecting long wooled sheep, I reply—either the Leicester or Cotswold are believed to be more profitable than the fine wooled varieties, for the following reasons:

1st. *The greater weight of fleece.* The rams often shear 10 or 12 pounds and upwards, and a whole flock will average about 6 pounds a head of this wool worsted fabrics, muslin de lanes, carpets, &c., are made. It finds ready market. This year it sold in Elyria for 23 cents per pound.

2d. *The superior quality and greater quantity of the mutton.* That the mution is incomparably superior to that of the Merinos or Native sheep, all mutton eaters are agreed. Leicestershire wethers when fat will weigh from 30 to 40 pounds per quarter, Cotswold or the Lincolnshire still more. The Leicestershire have the least possible amount of waste. A few days since I assisted in weighing one of my fathers sheep, the weight of which alone was exactly 300 pounds.

3d. *They are more prolific and hardy.* From any of the long wooled varieties, more lambs may be raised than from Merino sheep. And in general the long wools are so much more healthy, that the flocks can be increased much faster.

4th. *They do not consume a proportionate amount of food.* The Leicestershire especially require less food, in proportion to their bulk than any other. Their peculiar form and large development of the respiratory and digestion organs fitting them to maintain animal heat, and effect nutrition more readily than other kinds.

5th. *They are exceedingly quiet and gentle in their habits.* Perhaps to this characteristic their great disposition to fatten is in fact atributable.

My Father, to whose flock you allude in the remarks appended to the communication of Mr. Douglass, has no ewes or yearling bucks for sale. He has some 10 or 12 buck lambs to spare, for which he would expect on an average $10 each. Yours, truly,

Norton S. Townshend.

Elyria, Lorain county, O., 1849.

The Cow---Her Diseases and Management.

Continued from page 231—*Abridged from the American Agriculturist.*

Remarks on Bleeding.—Every person having the direction of the management of cows should be able to perform the operation of bleeding, as circumstances are liable to occur when the life of the animal may be saved by its timely application, where proper assistance cannot be immediately procured.

The method of bleeding requires some attention. In local diseases, or those affecting a part of the body, the nearer it is performed to the seat of the malady, the more effectual it will prove. In the general or constitutional diseases, this is less necessary; and the blood may be drawn from any part where there is a good vein, particularly the neck. It must be remembered that there are two kind of blood vessels, *arteries* and *veins*. Through the former the blood is conveyed from the heart towards the extremeties of the body where they are connected with the veins which bring it bark again to the heart.—An artery "pulsates" or "beats"—a vein does not.—Hence the difference may readily be known.

The operation of bleeding may be performed by a fleam or lancet; the fleam will be found the best instrument for those who are not acquainted with this process, but the lancet will be preferable where the skin is very thick, and much depth to go through before reaching a vein. These instruments should always be kept bright and free from rust, by means of which the operation will be easily performed, and there will be less danger of the orifice, or wound, becoming festered, or foul.

Bleeding from the Nostrils.—This complaint, which is usually attended by a slight fever at its commencement, is more or less profuse, according to the cause from which it proceeds. Although not considered dangerous, to manage it properly, it is necessary that the practitioner should be well acquainted with its origin. When it is accompanied with a fulness and distensions of the vessels of the head, it may be considered as an effort of nature to relieve this state, and it should not be stopped too suddenly. When it proceeds even from hard exercise, or over-driving the animal, the evacuation of blood will remove the fever produced by this cause, and unless the discharge is very profuse, it can do but little harm. But when on the contrary, it occurs with a cow which is weak and debilitated, and it appears evidently to arise from the thin, acrid state of her secretions, then a check must be put to it as quickly as possible.

The stopping of the blood is always in one's power by external applications; and a very good remedy for this purpose is, to

Take of sugar of lead, 2 drachms; and white vitriol, (sulphate of zinc) 1 drachm,

and dissolve them in a pint of vinegar. A cloth, dipped in this solution, is to be applied cold behind the ears and back of the horns of the animal, and must be removed as often as the cloth gets warm; or in place of the above,

Take of blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) 1 oz.,

and dissolve it in a pint of vinegar, and apply it in the same manner.

When the bleeding is stopped by these, which seldom fail, attention is to be paid to the cause from whence it proceeds; and when it is accompanied by a fulness either of the general habit or of the head, in particular, or when it proceeds from any suppressed secretion of the skin or other parts, than these external applications should be made in connection with a general bleeding, and medicines to open the bowels, in order to lessen the excess of fluids in the body. The medicines to be administered in this case are as follows:—

Epsom salts, from ¾ lb. to 1½ lbs.; saltpetere, 1½ oz.; powdered ginger, 1½ oz.

To be mixed, and given in a pint and a half, or two quarts of water gruel. With these precautions, the cure of this malady will generally be found easy.

Looseness or Scouring.—This disease is not unfrequent with cattle at all seasons of the year, as it arises from a variety of causes. It is very liable to proceed from an acrid state of the bile, which the appearance of the stools will show, although it may be produced from over-heating, the fluids being driven from the surface towards the bowels; but it more frequently arises from errors in diet than from any other cause. Thus, food given hotter than it ought to be will occasion the complaint; and a want of proper nourishment will produce the same effect. Hence, cows long denied their customary support are generally afflicted by this malady.

The disease consists in a frequent discharge of the contents of the bowels, which varies in its appearance during its progress, being generally of a liquid form, sometimes slimy, at other times black and bilious, and occasionally of a watery, frothy consistence. The animal has generally a bad appetite, the pulse weak and low, the skin dry, soon becoming tight to the ribs, the countenance appearing dull, and accompanied by a degree of slow fever with much thirst. On opening the body after death, the gall bladder will be found full of a thin, acrimonious fluid, the part of the bowels near it showing several putrid spots, and the whole intestines will be more or less inflamed.—Besides this, the ulcerations are sometimes so extensive that callous pieces, equal in size to one's fist, have been found in the bowels, which have given rise to the name of "rottenness," and "garget in the guts." When laboring under this disease, cattle are very sensible to the impressions of weather, and generally seek shelter or cover, where it can be found.

Whatever the cause of this malady may be, the commencement of the treatment should take place first, by clearing out the bowels, and discharging any acrid matter contained in them, which may tend to keep up irritation. This may be done by the use of the following saline purge, notwithstanding some degree of looseness may prevail at the time :—

Take of Epsom salts, ¾ lb; saltpetre, 1½ oz; camphor, 3 drachms; coriander and cumin seeds, ¾ oz., each.

Mix the whole into a powder, and give it to the animal in two quarts of water gruel, sweetened with half a pint of molasses. When this medicine has operated, remedies opening to the skin may be administered and continued, among which the following is recommended :—

Take of camphor 1½ drachms; salt of tartar, 3 oz; saltpetre, ¾ oz; Mithridate, ¾ oz.

To be mixed and given at one dose in two quarts of water gruel, in which one ounce of soap has been previously dissolved. If the symptoms of the disease demand it, the dose should be repeated once or twice a day. As soon as the stricture or dryness of the skin is removed by the above-named medicines, and the complaint is only kept up by the weakness of the bowels, the cure then, but not till then, may be trusted to the use of the following astringent :—

Take diascordium, 1½ oz; dragon's blood, 2½ oz; powdered ginger, 1½ oz; grains of Paradise, 3 drachms.

To be mixed and given at one dose in a pint and a half of the following decoction, and repeated once a day :—

Take of logwood chips, 4½ oz; camomile flowers, 3 oz; volerian, ¾ oz.,

which must be boiled in three quarts of water till one half is wasted by evaporation.

The above mode of treatment will always succeed whenever the disease has not advanced so far that the bowels of the animal have arrived at a state of ulceration, in which case, it commonly proves fatal, and she lives till she is reduced to skin and bone.

During this complaint, the cow should be kept particularly warm, and both her food and drink should be given with the chill just taken from them. The food should also be of the same nourishing kind so often recommended on former occasions, as warm washes of malt, Indian meal, &c.

Farms in Washington County.

The officers of the Agricultural Society composed of the farmers of the towns in the western part of this (Washington) county, recently sent us some articles for publication, and we last week inserted a notice of the premiums offered for their next Annual Fair. We now publish the

Report of the Committee on Farms

"The committee appointed by the managing committee to award premiums on the best managed farms, beg leave to report: That your committee have examined all the farms that they were solicted to examine, in accordance with the resolution of the managing committee.

Your committee have reason to regret that the competition was not more general; and although we examined some of the best managed farms in the district, yet we have reason to believe that there were many others of equal, if not of superior merit. In those we examined, although we found many things worthy of imitation, yet in other respect there was much room for improvement, a few of which we propose to mention.

The practice which we believe has produced the most disastrous consequence to our Agricultural prosperity, is a continual succession of exhausting crops, without any adequate means being employed to keep up the fertility of the soil.

This practice, we rejoice to believe, is much less prevalent now than formerly. The manure grown on a grain growing farm, is not sufficient to prevent this result; recourse must therefore be had to grass or clover.

A method frequently adopted is, to sow down grass land with wheat, if the ground be foul or has long lain in grass, by summer fallow, otherwise by plowing once immediately before seeding; the wheat is followed by corn, and that by oats, and grass is sowed with the oats crop, which is allowed to remain two or three years.

This course on thin soils we apprehend is too exhausting. This objection may, in some degree, be obviated by a careful application of all the manure that can be made on the farm, and still further if the oats and corn were omitted every other time, letting grass immediately succeed the wheat.

Another rotation we hear highly spoken of is, to break up grass land in the winter, in the spring apply what manure can be spared, and plow a second time about the first of May, and plant to corn, and sow down to wheat and grass in the fall, and again let lie for two years. The objection to this course is, that on thin soils, a good wheat crop cannot be raised after corn; but probably if this course was persisted in, the soil would be so far renovated in a few years to obviate the objection.

But in order for grass to have its full effect, it must be thickly set over the land, and in order to effect this, it is, we believe, the best to sow timothy seed immediately after the wheat is harrowed in, and sow again with clover in March. A bushel of each kind of seed to ten acres of land will answer if properly sowed.

Another defect we notice is shallow plowing. Land will not ordinarily produce well unless it is plowed seven or eight inches deep. Sward ground intended for corn, should be plowed the winter previous, in time to freeze thoroughly before spring. Freezing kills the worms, and mellows the soil, and renders it productive.

Another defect which we notice, and we think it a very bad one, is, to let the ground lay idle without sowing down to grass; in this situation the land does not increase in fertility, and is sure to become foul with briars and weeds; but when the land is well set in grass, briars are easily killed, either by mowing or pasture. We may also remark that general lack of neatness is observable in many of our farms, and many other faults which we cannot now notice.

We award the first premium to John Breakenridge, of Roxbury; the second to Levi Heald of Roxbury; and the third to John Danley, Jr., of Watertown.

James M. Palmer
Samuel W. Smith, } *Com.*
Geoage Quinn,

Marietta Intelligencer

Sowing Timothy.—We prefer to sow timothy as early as possible this month, so as to allow the plants time to become well rooted before the frost sets in, and thereby enabled to resist the uprooting influence of the alternating freezings and thawings of winter and early spring. Where the sowing may be delayed until *late*, we would advise that a *peck* of *buckwheat*, per acre, pe sown at the same time with the *timothy* seed. The first frost will strike down the buckwheat to the earth, where it will remain to protect the young timothy plants from the winter's frosts, and also serve by its decomposition and shade to encourage their subsequent growth, and thus repay for any nutrimental or mineral substance it may have extracted from the soil during its short existence.

The ground should be heavily manured, deeply ploughed, harrowed and cross harrowed so as to ensure it the finest possible tilth.

From 8 to 10 quarts of seed per acre is the right quantity. Care must be observed to see that the seed is fresh, well cleaned, and unmixed with weed or other seeds.

Let the seed be equally distributed, *lightly* harrowed in with a garden or seeding harrow, then lay off your water furrows and finish by rolling cross-wise.—*Amer. Farmer, Aug.*

River Mud.—A subscriber at Cartersville, Va., writes us, "that be is disposed to try the experiment of hauling out river mud, to improve his hill lands, and poorer parts of the bottom," and asks us "how he can make the experiment most profitable to his farm."

The best method which our correspondent could pursue to render his river mud available, would be to form it into the compost with lime, in the proportion of 50 bushels of lime to 20 double horse-cart loads of the mud, the whole after being formed into a heap and permitted to remain 6 or 8 weeks, to be broken down and thoroughly mixed together. This being done, he can permit it to remain until he wants to use it. If he has no lime, but has *marl*, one hundred bushels of the latter may be used instead of the 50 bushels of the former as recommended above. Should marl be used, the compost would be greatly improved by adding 3 loads of barn-yard or stable manure to every 20 loads of the river mud.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Cows worked as Oxen.—A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator says: "I have worked cows in harness, not under the yoke, without detriment in any respect—on the contrary, their calves were superior to the rest of the stock,—due of course to the extra feed and attention the cows received. I should like to see this practice extended—for many of the poorer class have no other animal power to aid them in their farming operations."

A person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might just as well sit down on a wheelbarrow, and undertake to wheel himself.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The North American Pomological Convention.

This Convention will be held at Syracuse, as most of our readers know, immediately after the New York State Agricultural Fair. There has been some difficulty or misunderstanding among some of the leaders of this convention and of the congress appointed to be held at New York in October. We think now, however, that there is probability of the two assemblages becoming another year united in one, as some prominent ones in the congress, have signified their intention of being present at the convention, and also the wish to have the two united.

The convention, as well as congress, appointed State Fruit committees, to report upon the different varieties and diseases of fruits, trees, &c. And as such reports must add materially to the information relative to the subject of Horticulture, we hope those who have received appointment as committee for this State will see that Ohio furnishes her quota of remarks upon varieties and adaptedness of fruits to her different sections.

Mr. Elliott, of Cleveland, is the chairman of this committee, to whom all matters should be forwarded previous to the 5th of September. The season has been an unpropitious one—but yet if the different fruit cultivators about the State, as well as the members of said committee will furnish Mr. E. with memoranda, we have no doubt of a creditable report.

Mr. E. stated to us in the early summer that he hoped the members would each write what he desired, in such form as he wished to have it presented, and Mr. E. wou'd then give each gentleman's own language, when making up his report.

Osage Orange Seed.

IN REPLY TO REMARKS OF JESSEE TAYLOR IN LAST NO. OF OHIO CULTIVATOR

Cincinnati, August 4, 1849.

Mr. Bateham—In the last number of the Ohio Cultivator, we notice a communication from the pen of Mr. Jesse Taylor, headed "*A Batch of Inquiries.*" Among other things, Mr. Taylor says: "We last winter sent to Cincinnati, and procured two quarts of Osage Orange seed, of John F. Dair & Co., and subjected it to the freezing process, agreeable to directions in the Ohio Cultivator, but it proved an entire failure—only eight or ten plants came up." Although your comments are mostly to the point, yet we think a little further explanation necessary on our part.

It is not unfrequently the case, that seed is made to lose its germinating properties, by the peculiar manner of getting it out, as in the scalding, or steaming process. This cannot always be known to the purchaser. Whenever seed can be obtained from reliable sources, we avail ourselves of the opportunity.

We are no advocates of the *freezing* mode, in preparing seed for planting. Sometimes it does well; but frequently it do'nt do at all. Some will place their seed in a box of sand, without a particle of drain for water at the bottom, when it is exposed to the action of frost, rain and sunshine until it rots—then lay the whole complaint at the door of the seed, or the seedman.

Moles have been known to pursue the drills after planting, and destroy all the seed, and the blame subsequently attached to the vender. We do not pretend to say this is the case with Mr. Taylor.

But few complaints have come to our knowledge for the failure of seed to vegetate, purchased of us last winter or spring. Though we have known very different results from the same seed, under difference in management.

Mr. William E. Mears, one of the most successful growers of Osage Orange, in this vicinity, had samples from all our different purchasers of last winter, which done well without exception. His process in planting is, to soak the seed from two to three days in soft water—previous to which, his ground has been well pulverized; when the seed is planted in drills, and *covered with very fine sand*, one and a half inches deep. This method is deemed indispensible, especially where the ground is liable to bake.

It is notorious among growers, that the Osage Orange plant is excessively tender, until it attains to some three inches above the surface of the ground. Where ground is subject to become hard, or bake, the best seed in the world cannot grow. Many have planted their seed, in earth of this description, and upon examination, the following season, (after having "*blowed up*" *the seedman*,) found it had vegitated, and kept alive, unable to penetrate through the hardened soil.

Though a protracted drouth, may harden or bake the sand covering, and prevent the growth for a while; the first rain will so soften, as to permit its appearance and growth immediately. The plants grown by Mr. Mears, have for the last three years been of the most vigorous character. Mr. Ernst has purchased of them quite largely, for Spring Grove Cemetery, to whom reference can be made at any time.

Our orders have already gone out for next seasons supply of fresh seed. We expect it sometime in the coming winter. When it comes to hand, we shall be happy to supply friend Taylor with another "*two quarts*" free of charge, and guarantee its growth, if he will follow directions, as above designated.

Mr. Taylor will oblige by forwarding us his address. We do not take his complaint unkindly, nor do we believe it was dictated in any spirit of captiousness.

Very respectfully,

John F. Dair, & Co.

Osage Orange—Experiments.

Extract of a letter from Kent Jarvis, Esq., of Massillon, to the editor of the Ohio Cultivator:

"In reference to my success with the "Osage Orange," I have to say, that my gardener, without my knowledge sowed my seed, (which came indirectly from you,) some days earlier than I intended, and *without soaking*. I had one quart of seed only, planted in a rich soil prepared for a kitchen garden, and the product is about 1600 plants, which although it has been very dry, look exceedingly thrifty. My gardener, (an Englishman,) is of the opinion, that many more of the seed will yet vegetate, and that the seed will (like the Hawthorn,) vegetate after being in the ground *one or two years*. He also said to me, he believed it would be best to put the seed in the ground in autumn, covering lightly, and plant in drills in the spring. What think you of this?" [It may do well.—Ed.

Bracken Apple, Summer Queen, &c.

Mr. Bateham:

At the time I wrote the history of the Bracken Apple, and described the tree, in June last, (see Ohio Cultivator of the 15th July,) I expected to have been able to make further observations on the Fruits of the present year;

but, owing to the scarcity, I have seen but a single apple of this variety this season, and it is now gone, so that in describing the fruit I must copy from the description written out last year, and published in the Morgan Chronicle, from numerous specimens of the fruit presented at our county meetings, and from careful observations of this variety as grown on more than fifty trees of various sizes and ages, with but a slight variation and addition to that description.

THE BRACKEN APPLE.—DESCRIPTION OF THE FRUIT.

The exterior of this variety corresponds with that of the tree on which it is grown. If the tree is grown on a poor soil, or is over loaded, the specimens are small or vary in size—if the tree is unsound, wounded, cut, or bruised, or if the places where the grafts were inserted are not perfectly healed, the fruit will show all these injuries to the tree, by indentations, or protuberances, and unsound spots on the surface, while in young, vigorous and healthy trees, the fruit is pretty uniform in size and external appearance. The size is rather below the medium of the West, and is very fragrant—skin rather dull yellow—flesh white—of a fine texture, delicate, tender, juicy, and subacid until fully ripe, when it becomes insipid and mealy. Form round, (on young trees somewhat elongated) flattened at the base, and contracted towards the summit or blossom end. Core of medium size—seeds the same—stem of moderate size, from one to one and a half inches in length, inserted in a rather deep cavity, but seldom projecting much beyond the base. Calyx closed, in a slightly indented regular basin. Commences ripening last of June—ripens rapidly from the 1st to the 10th of July, and if permitted to ripen on the tree, falls, rots and soon disappears, but, if pulled a little green, retains its flavor, and will keep a month or six weeks. A fine dessert fruit, always finding a ready sale, in our place, at a high price, although not very good for the kitchen. Bears abundantly every other year or moderately every year.

There is one characteristic about some of the specimens of this apple which distinguishes it from all other early apples. It is this: A few specimens, growing generally in the shade, resembles the Fennouillet June of Messrs. Downing, Poit & Cox, and the Drap d'Or or O. Duh & Knoop as described by Mr. Downing, page 109, viz: "Skin fine bright yellow, marked with a gray russet network, slightly resembling letters or characters." These specimens are very juicy and have an indescribable fine aromatic flavor, not readily forgotten by any amateur who has ever tasted one of them.

I hope the foregoing description is minute enough to enable those who have this variety to distinguish it from the numerous varieties with which it has been confounded

Early Queen, Summer Queen,
Queening, Early Red Streak.

Of the Summer Queen, we have in this vicinity the genuine article, as described by Mr. Downing, if his are subacid, on well grown trees. Specimens were presented at our August meeting last year, by Mr. Wilson, of this county, and Judge Barker, of Washington county. I unintentionally 'wrote them down' Early Queens. Cox and Kenrick both err in calling this a *sweet* apple, if Mr. Downing is correct.

In the days of my boyhood, I was familiar with a propagated variety of sweet apples, in Dutchess Co. N. Y., strongly resembling in every particular, as well as now recollected, the Summer Queen of Messrs. Coxe and Kenrick, for which I never heard a name Who then is right? The Summer Queens grown in this and Washington counties are believed to be natives of Delaware or Maryland.

Specimens of very early, large, long, yellow apples, with a blush, were presented me last year, and called by those who should know, *Queenings*. The Early Pennock was also presented me by a professed Nurseryman, who insisted that it was a Queening. At our Fruit meetings last year, many specimens of apples were presented with which I was not familiar, and called by our Nurserymen and others "Early Red Streaks." They are very early. I know of no apple described under this name by any reputable author.

In Johnson's Dictionary of Gardening by Landreth, I find the following, viz: *Early Queen*, (fig. 7.) The apple here represented, has been known for many years aroung Philadelphia by the above name; it is one of the earliest seen in our market, making its appearance early in July and continuing throughout August. When ripened in the sun it is nearly of a uniform aspect—striped and clouded with red of darker or lighter shades on a greenish, yellow ground, the red frequently the prevailing color: others ripened in the shade have but little red, the stripes more distinctly marked on a greenish ground, thus presenting fruit from the same tree of a very different appearance. The size is in good specimens, above medium; outline rather flattened, and narrowing towards the blossom end. Calyx quite small, nearly closed and set in a narrow basin. Stem short, seldom rising to the crown of the fruit. Flesh white, with occasional pink streaks and clouds; crisp, and when over ripe mealy."

Those who have known our Early Red Streaks since their first introduction from Wheeling, Va., assure me this description fits them. We have then the Early Queen in abundance—the Summer Queen (sub-acid) and sundry other Queens and Queenings.

Professor Kirtland has tested the Summer Queen.—Was this sub-acid or sweet? Dr. Plummer, in vol. III, Western Farmer and Gardener, has described a Queen apple. Is this sweet or sour? Is it the Summer Queen or Early Queen? Or is it some other queening? In these days of republican reforms, it may be well to get rid of some of these Queens and Queenings. Mr. Downing has recently despatched one by reducing her to the rank of a Dyer.

If pomologists, in describing apples, would state whether the specimen described is sweet or sour, much difficulty would frequently be avoided; and if they would describe none but such as they have tested, or seen tested, their descriptions would be entitled to more confidence.

If we are prevented from meeting and discussing these matters, in consequence of the Pestilence which is abroad, we may nevertheless do so through the press, and I trust our pomologists will avail themselves of this channel of communicating their remarks and observations. If sent to the Ohio Cultivator they will be more generally seen and read by the Nurserymen and Orchardists of this State, and therefore will be more likely to lead to correct conclusions.

S. A. BARKER.

McConnellsville, 4th Aug. '49.

The Bitter Rot---What is it?

I propose this question to the cultivators of apples in the West, for description. It is known to all, that some varieties, and particularly the Red Winter Pennock contain in the flesh or on the surface, brown spots, which are very bitter. I have, in all I have said and written on this subject, carefully kept up a distinction between this affection and the rot for a few years past, so prevalent in this State, and always called the latter "the rot" or "the new rot," while every other pomologist of my acquaintance calls it Bitter Rot.

In the proceedings of the last fruit growers convention, where the secretary writes for me, p. 25, it is written Bitter Rot. At page 61, where I wrote for myself, it reads "New Rot." Mr. Gillet, of Quaker Bottom, probably, knows more of the history of this disease, than any man in the West. If he will write it out, with dates, &c., for your readers, I will attempt an accurate description of the disease, and endeavor to show what it actually is, and hen suggest a name.

Aug. 7, '49. S. A. BAKER.

"Break not a jest where none take pleasure in mirth
"Speak not injurious words either in jest or in earnest·

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Country Girls.

A correspondent of the Windham County, Vt., Democrat, "*goes on*" as follows in relation to a recent letter of Mrs. Swisshelm's, to Country Girls:

"Speakin of fashionable ladies, reminds me of somethin I want to say to the country gals. You see, Mr. Editor, there's a *Mrs. Swisshelm*, who edits a paper away out in Pennsylvania—she's a mighty smart woman as the Hoosiers say—and she's been printin letters to country gals in her paper, and the papers all round the country have been copyin 'em. In one of her letters she lectured the gals about keepin their hands soft, and told 'em they were to blame if they did'nt, and that they could'nt quilt so fast, nor du things so quick and well, and that they should wear gloves when they handled mops and brooms and did things to make their hands hard. Well you see, Mr. Editor, I kept the paper up; but some how our girls found it, and fust I knew one day Jacob cum in from the garden, laughin and shakin his sides, and soon as he could speak, says he, 'Debby, I'll give it up; gals will be gals, bring 'em up as woman-like and sensibly as you will.' Dear me, says I, what *is* the matter? Du tell what's happened. Our gals han't done nothin flighty I hope. 'Ha, ha, ha,' says Jacob, says he, 'ha, ha, Debby, jest look out and see Polly and Dolly, a weedin the beds with their gloves on. And sure enuff, Mr. Editor, if there want two as sensible gals as you'll ginerally find, pokin the earth with their gloved fingers! Says Jacob, says he, 'Debby, that'll never du; the gloves 'll cost more than the hire of a man to du the weedin.'"

"Well, Mr. Editor, this aint all the mischief that letter did. I went into my nighest neighbor's—Miss Larrybee has ten gals; the oldest ones grown up, sizeable wimin; and I see in a minit somethin troubled her desputly, for she's a raal cheerful body gineral, and sees more sunshine than most of folks. What's the matter, Miss Larrybee? says I. 'Oh, Miss Van Winkle,' says she, 'I'm so glad to see you; for the girls and I are at variance; but they'll listen to you, I'm sure; you've bin to Washington and seen the President's lady and know the ways of the world. Don't you think they've bin readin a letter to country gals about keepin their hands soft and their complexions fair, and that they must du their work with gloves on, and must'nt cook over a wood fire, and all that nonsense. And here this mornin Becky Ann asked for some new gloves; and Patty said she must have a pair; and Betsey and Sally and Molly all followed suit. I was mazingly put out o' sorts, for I'd got 'em all new gloves only a month ago, and they've always made a pair last all summer; but I kept calm and begun to inquire how it happened; and don't you think, Patty had burn't her's up, taking the pots and kettles off the fire; Becky had spilt her's skowering the knives; and Sally had swept in hers; Molly's were spilt hoeing in the garden, and so with 'em all. That letter from a city lady to country gals, had cost their father six pairs of kid gloves. But this aint all; they must't put their hands in hot water, so the dishcloth is tied on to a stick and the dishes can't be half washed, and the clothes aint half washed, and I don't see but my hands and face are to be the sole dependence of the family, as they're the only ones that use wont spile.'

"Well, Mr. Editor, I could'nt help lafin right out, for her gals had gone ahead of mine; and, says I, Miss Larrybee, I've jest bin givin my gals a lesson on this pint and I'll repeat it to yours. When I was young I knew a family of gals who were mazin smart feelin, and they used to go into the best kumpany, but then they was awful black and yaller skin'd, and it mortified 'em dreadfully. Well, they heerd somebody tell about bread poultices being kurious to make a body's hands white and soft; and what should the silly things du the knight afore they was goin to a ball but wrap up their hands and faces in bread poultices; and sich a sight as they was the next mornin!—They had'nt bin used to applyin sich things and they did'nt know they ought to be greased; so when they tried to git 'em off, they had got dry and stuck so tight that they took patches of the skin, and they had to soak the poultices off. Of course they look'd wus than ever. But the nub of it was, the young folks got hold on't and the gals never heerd the last on't; and between you and me, (I don't like the gals to hear me, for they might be influenced by such motives,) I raaly think it was the reason they never got married.

"Now, Mr. Editor, I've written about this matter, because I know many of your young wimin readers will see Miss Swisshelm's letter, and I think their fathers and brothers and lovers, if they have any, can readily convince 'em that the best recommendation for a body's hands is, that they're useful; and if they can quilt a leetle faster for sweepin and skowerin knives and weedin the garden in gloves, and washin dishes with a cloth tied to a stick, it wont signify, seein they dont have only now and then a quilt to make, and all they'd gain in doin it would'nt begin to make up the time they'd loose in puttin on and takin off their gloves to du these every day duties, to say nothin about its bein awkward and takin longer to do 'em with the gloves on. No, Mr. Editor, give me the man or woman who is ready to grasp the necessary as well as the agreeable in this life, with ungloved hands and fearless heart.

Your Friend, Deborah Van Winkle."

In answer to the above, Mrs. Swisshelm says:—

"We do feel worried at the peck of trouble Mrs. Van Winkle and Mrs. Larrybee have gotten into by our unlucky letter. But gals will be gals until they get husbands, an' no use tryin' to make any thing else uv 'em. No matter how much good advice you *give* them, they will just take as much as they please, and not one mite more! Here these young Van Winkles and Larrybees, instead of knitting a pair of good stout gloves that would last two years, and only take a cut of yarn and a little spare time, must needs go to work to wear out their new 'go to meetin fixins' in the kitchen and garden, a scourin knives and pullin weeds! It is awful provokin, and no wonder good Mrs. Van Winkle should rile up a little.—Then to have them tyen the dishcloth on a stick! It is not ourself who would stand it. If they will make dishwater so hot as to scald their hands, we would e'en make them put their hands in and scald them, 'just to larn 'em!' Patty ought to be ashamed of herself to take her new gloves to lift the pots and kettles off the fire, instead of keeping an old rag for that purpose, as we bade her. If this is the way the Yankee girls follow our advice, we shall have to give them a talkin to.'"

The Town Child and the Country Child.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Child of the country! free as air
Art thou, and as the sunshine fair;
Born, like the lily, where the dew
Lies odorous when the day is new;
Fed, 'mid the May flowers, like the bee,
Nursed to sweet music on the knee,
Lulled on the breast to that glad tune
Which winds make 'mong the woods of June:
I sing of thee—'tis sweet to sing
Of such a fair and gladsome thing.

Child of the town! for thee I sigh;
A gilded roof's thy golden sky—
A carpet is thy daisied sod—
A narrow street thy boundless road—
Thy rushing deer 's the clattering tramp
Of watchmen—thy best light's a lamp—
Through smoke, and not through trellsted vines,
And blooming trees, thy sunbeam shines.
I sing of thee in sadness; where
Else is wreck wrought in aught so fair?

Child of the country! thy small feet
Tread on strawberries red and sweet;
With thee I wander forth to see
The flowers which most delight the bee.
The bush o'er which the throstle sung,
In April, while she nursed her young,
The den beneath the sloe thorn where
She bred her twins the timorous hare;
The knoll wrought o'er with wild blue bells
Where brown bees build their balmy cells,
The greenwood streams, the shady pool,
Where trout leap when the day is cool;
The shilfa's nest, that seems to be
A portion of the sheltering tree;
And other marvels which my verse
Can find no language to rehearse.

Child of the town! for thee, alas!
Glad nature spreads nor flowers nor grass;
Birds build no nest, nor in the sun
Glad streams coming singing as they run:
A Maypole is thy blossomed tree,
A beetle is thy murmuring bee;
Thy bird is caged, thy dove is where
The poulterer dwells, beside thy hare;
Thy fruit is plucked, and by the pound
Hawked clamorous all the city round,
No roses, twinborn on the stalk,
Perfume thee in thy evening walk;
No voice of birds—but to thee comes
The mingled din of cars and drums,
And startling cries such as are rife
When wine and wassail waken strife.

Child of the country! on the lawn
I see thee like the bounding fawn:
Blithe as the bird which tries its wing
The first time on the winds of spring;
Bright as the sun, when from the cloud
He comes, as cocks are crowing loud;
Now running, shouting, 'mid sunbeams,
Now groping trout in lucid streams,
Now spinning like a mill wheel round,
Now hunting echo's empty sound,
Now climbing up some old tall tree,
For climbing's sake. 'Tis sweet to thee
To sit where birds can sit alone,
Or share with thee thy venturous throne.

Child of the the town and bustling street,
What woes and snares await thy feet?
Thy paths are paved for five long miles.
Thy groves and hills are peaks and tiles;
Thy fragrant air is yon thick smoke
Which shrouds thee like a mourning cloak;
And thou art cabined and confined
At once from sun and dew and wind,
Or set thy tottering feet but on
Thy lengthened walks of slippery stone;
The coachman there careering reels
With goaded steeds and maddening wheels.
While flushed with wine and stung at play,
Men rush from darkness into day:
The stream's too strong for thy small bark,
There nought can sail save what is stark.

Fly from the town, sweet child! for health
Is happiness, and strength, and wealth.
There is a lesson in each flower,
A story in each stream and bower,
On every herb on which you tread,
Are written words which, rightly read,
Will lead you from earth's fragrant sod,
To hope, and holiness, and God.

MUSTARD SEED WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a few hundred bushels of Mustard Seed, for which I will pay the highest price in cash at my Mustard Factory on Western Row, between Mason and Everett sts., Cincinnati.
July 15th. R. SAVILL.

THRESHING MACHINES.

I HAVE now finished at this place a lot of Threshing Machines, which I will sell low. They were made by a workman that has had six or seven years experience in the business in the best shops in Harrison and Belmont counties. In short they are just as good as can be made.

Nursery Trees.

I have, also, a lot of Apple, Peach and Cherry trees for sale, embracing the best varieties called for in this climate, at extraordinary low rates. Also, Isabella and Catawba Grape roots, for sale.
WM. LUKENS.
New Concord, Muskingum County, 15 miles east of Zanesville.
July 15, 1849.—2t.*

GRANVILLE (EPISCOPAL) FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 30th of August next, and close on the Wednesday preceding, the 4th of July, 1850. The family as heretofore will be under the immediate charge of Rev. A. Sanford and lady. The department of instruction will be conducted by Mr. S. N. Sanford, A. M., assisted by competent female teachers.

TERMS:—For board, including tuition, fuel, lights, washing, room and use of furniture per session $110 00
Tuition for day scholars per quarter 4 50

TUITION FOR EXTRA BRANCHES.

For instruction on Piano, per quarter $8 00
" French, Latin and Greek, each per quarter 3 00
" Drawing per course, 40 lessons 5 00
" Painting in Water Colors, per course of 20 lessons 4,00
" Embroidery, " " " 2,00

July 15, 1849.

KINDERHOOK WOOL DEPOT.

THE success of this enterprise, and the steady increase of business during the past four years, has induced the subscriber to associate with him Mr. Thomas M. Burt, as a partner in the business. The integrity and correct business habits of this gentleman are well known to many prominent men throughout the State; and for more particular information reference may be made to R. H. King, Esq., or to John T. Norton, Esq., of Albany.

With increased facilities for extending the business the enterprise will be conducted on the same principles as heretofore.

1. The FLEECES will be thrown into SORTS, according to style and quality.
2. Discrimination will be made between wool in good or bad condition.
3. All who desire it, can have their clips kept separate.
4. The sales will be made invariably for cash.
5. The charges will be, for receiving, sorting and selling, one cent per pound, and the insurance, which will be 25 c. on $100 for a term of three months.
6. Liberal advances in cash made on the usual terms.

Wool forwarded from the West and North, should be marked H. B. & Co., Kinderhook, N. Y., with the initials of the owners names on each sack and shipped to East Albany.
H. BLANCHARD.
Kinderhook, May 18th, 1849.

After the 1st of June the business will be conducted under the names and firm of H. Blanchard & Co.

Reference can be had to
Dr. J. P. Beekman, Kinderhook, New York,
B. P. Johnson, Albany, "
L. A. Morrell, Lake Ridge, "
O. S. Curtis, Canaan, "
C. W. Hull, New Lebanon, "
J. Murdock, Wheatland, "
C. H. Richmond, Aurora, "
Nathaniel Sawyier, Cincinnati, Ohio,
W. D. Wellman & Co., Massillon, Ohio,
Freeland, Stewart & Co., N. Y. City,
R. Carter, Chicago, Illinois.

PETERS' BUFFALO WOOL DEPOT.
(THIRD YEAR.)

I Have established a Wool Depot upon the following plan: 1st.—The wool is thrown in 10 sorts: Merino Wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common wool being No. 5. Saxony wool is thrown into extra, and prime 1 and prime 2. Combing and De Laines make 2 sorts more.

2d.—I charge for receiving, sorting, storing and selling, *one cent per pound*; this includes all charges at the depot, except insurance.

3d.—Sales are made for cash, except when otherwise directed by owner.

☞ All wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name.

Warehouse, corner of Washington and Exchange streets,
Buffalo, May 1, 1849. PEERT. S. C.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

140 Head of Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old, 100 fit for the butcher, for sale by the subscriber, half a mile south of Tremont, in Clark county, (on the turnpike.) I will sell part or the whole—this being the third lot I have bought and sold this spring. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call, and if I have sold I will direct them to other lots that are for sale My cattle are of good quality, in good order and in good pasture.
Tremont, O., June 21, 1849. SILAS H. GARD.

The Markets. &c.

We have no change worthy of notice in the reports of the markets since our last, except that flour and grain have advanced somewhat owing to limited supplies coming forward. The cholera continues to check trade and travel very materially.

Cincinnati, August 13.—Flour—sales $5 75@6 00 ℔ bbl.; Wheat 87c@$1 ℔ bu.; corn 33@35c; oats 30@33c; barley 50@55c; rye 60@62½c; potatoes 30@35c ℔ bu.; Pork mess sales of $9 25@9 50 ℔ bbl.; lard 6½@6½c ℔ lb; Butter, packers pay 8@9c—retails in market at 18@20c for good rolls; cheese, common W. R., 6½@7c, "Durham farm" 10c ℔ lb; eggs at retail, 9@10c ℔ dozen; chickens 15@18c each.

Cleveland, Aug. 11.—Sales of old and prime new @ 100; Wheat, at 97 cts; Corn, 50 cts; Oats, 27 cts; Flour, 4.75@4.87; Mess Pork, $11; prime, $8.

New York, Aug. 13th.—Flour $5@5 25 for Ohio and Genesee; wheat $1 10@1 15 ℔ bu.; corn is in good demand for shipment, at 56@60c. Pork, mess $11; prime $9.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THERE WILL BE sold at public auction at the late residence of Curis opher Whitehead, deceased, in White Water township, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 1st day of September, next: the following described property, to-wit. The south east qr. of section 3, excepting a small lot in the S. E. corner, deeded for a grave yard, the south west qr. of sec. 2, part of the south half of the south east quarter of section 2, including the whole of said half qr. excepting 11½ acres in the south east corner deeded to Hugh Balls, and also all of the north west quarter of section 12, excepting 20 acres conveyed heretofore to John Williams out of the north east corner of said quarter, and also excepting 40 acres deeded to John Merady, lying in the south east corner of said quarter, all in town 8 of range 1 west. All the above described property is well improved, and on the S. E. qr. of section 2 is an elegant and commodious brick dwelling, brick barn and all other conveniences necessary for carrying on a farm. The above farm has from 250 to 300 acres of improved land on the same, and is well timbered and watered, and situated about 28 miles from Cincinnati in a fine healthy country, and near a turnpike road to said city. The late owner has used said property principally for grazing purposes for a number of years, and has raised some of the best stock from his own importations, that have been raised in the State.

The property will be sold on the following terms; 10 per cent of the purchase money will be required at the time of purchase and the balance of one-third of the whole purchase on or before the 20th of January 1850, and the residue in three annual payments from that time with interest at 6 per cent.

The privilege of seeding a portion of the property will be given this fall, and possession of the whole premises on the 1st of March next.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,
JOHN BARBOUR,
JOHN WYNN Executors.

June 27, 1849—2t.

There will also be sold immediately after the sale of the above real estate, by the undersigned, on said premises, a quantity of *full blooded stock*, consisting of 40 heads of imported and full blooded Durhams of all ages, consisting of bulls, milch cows, heifers and calves. Also 237 sheep believed to be the best stock in the west, a large number of which are full blooded Bakewell, from 3 importations made by the late C. Whitehead, dec'd, the ast importation made June 1848, from which we have 50 lambs of superior quality. Also, 3 head of work horses and 3 colts and also a number of stock hogs.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under 3 dollars cash, above 3 and under 10 dollars 3 months credit, and all sums over 10 dollars 15 months credit with approved security.

WARDALL & WHITEHEAD.

Aug. 1st, 1849—3t.

YOUNG TREES WANTED.

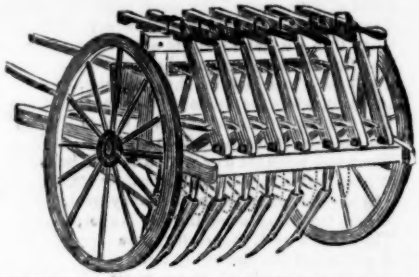
20 TO 40 thousand Seedling Apple Trees of one year's growth—good even size, and *free from white aphis*.

ALSO, 2,000 Grafted Apple Trees, of approved kinds, on the root; one year grafted, and half a bushel of *Clean Apple Seeds*.

The trees to be taken up and carefully packed, as soon as the leaves fall, and forwarded to Cincinnati.

☞ Proposals to furnish either portion of the above, to be addressed to the Editor of the Ohio Cultivator, previous to the first day of October next.

Aug. 15, 1849.



PENNOCK'S GRAIN AND SEED DRILL,

For Sowing Wheat and other Grain, also Turni Seeds, &c., in Rows.

THIS implement has been thoroughly tested, having been in extensive use for a number of years, especially in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where it was invented in 1814—also in Lancaster and other counties in that State, and in portions of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and Virginia. The first premiums have been awarded for it by the Agricultural societies of Delaware and Philadelphia, and the Franklin Institute—and an honorary Diploma by the New York State Agricultural society. A large number of highly commendatory testimonia's have been given by persons who have used the machine, all showing that besides a large saving of seed, a very great increase of crop is effected by its use.

The machine is calculated for sowing seven rows of grain at once, and can be regulated for any desired quantity of seed per acre, also to run at any desired depth. It will work with ease and safety on any moderately smooth land—is easily managed; not liable to break or get out of order, and will sow from 10 to 12 acres per day with ease, by the labor of one man and two horses. It covers the seed at a uniform and proper depth, thereby ensuring its vegetation, and affording protection against "winter killing;" and by the plants standing in rows a freer circulation of air is secured during the growth of the crop, rendering it less liable to injury from *rust*. &c.

Machines and *Rights* can be had on application to Gideon Swayne, *Pittsburgh*, Pa., who is exclusive owner of the Right for the State of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania: also the counties of Brooke, Ohio, Monongohala and Preston, Va. The machine, are also kept for sale at Dayton, Ohio, by Cyrus Hull & Elia Smith. Price of machines $100

CASH FOR MUSTARD SEED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE in cash will be paid for 1000 bushels, (or less quantity) of Mustard Seed, delivered to W. Mittleberger, *Cleveland, Ohio*, or to the subscribers, who request persons having seed to address them by mail immediately.

CRAWFORD & IMLACH.
Port Maitland, Niagara District, Canada West.

Aug. 15—3t.

Advertisements suited to the character of this paper, are charged at the rate of 6 cents per line for the first, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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